





## INTIMATION

A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LIMITED

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

WATSON'S CELEBRATED

E

BLEND

VERY OLD LIQUEUR SCOTCH WHISKY.

Our celebrated "E" Liqueur SCOTCH WHISKY is a Blend of the Finest WHISKIES distilled in SCOTLAND. Specially selected, of great age, very fine and mellow.

Its superior quality has established its reputation as the LEADING SCOTCH WHISKY IN THE EAST.

Per Dozen ... \$16.50  
less 10 per cent. discount on account of current Exchange.

A. S. WATSON &amp; CO. LIMITED,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our communications relating to the news columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR. Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith. All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only. No anonymous signed communications that have not been approved in other papers will be inserted. Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that time the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash. Telegraphic Address: Press. Codes: A.B.O. 5th Ed. Editors' P.O. Box, 31. Telephone No. 12.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DE VOUX ROAD, 11.

LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG, 15th OCTOBER, 1903.

MR. ALEXANDER IRELAND'S article on Hongkong in the *London Times* of the 14th ultimo, which we reproduce in another column to-day, must be the strongest denunciation which has ever appeared of the Crown Colony system of government in Hongkong. Mr. IRELAND perhaps writes with a little bias on some points, but on the whole his indictment is true. We cannot see that it is just to say that it is "the worst of bad form" in the Hongkong Civil Service to be interested in one's work; and there seems to be at least a little exaggeration in the impeachment of the whole clerical service in government offices. But with regard to the general criticism of the administrative system, or lack of system, Mr. IRELAND's arguments are too solid to be passed over. The most honorable among civilians here can feel no reason to deny that, as the writer says, the prosperity of Hongkong has never depended on the efficiency of the Government; that Hongkong has been most unfortunate in the lack of a fixed policy on the part of those charged with controlling a large Chinese population; that the continual shifting of officials from one department to another and the constant evil of acting appointments lead to anything but efficiency; that the Government offices buildings are, absurdly, inadequate; that the junior clerical service, in the hands of underpaid Chinese and Portuguese, is in urgent need of reform; that there is an insufficiency of cadres in the Civil Service; and that the way in which the Government for the past twenty years has faced the water-supply problem is a scandal. There are other points on which a majority of those who have considered local administration impartially will also endorse Mr. IRELAND'S

view. There is, for instance, the Naval Yard question, as to which the civil community of Hongkong has at least a right to complain that it has been treated with scant courtesy and consideration. Then there is the question of the administration of the Colony during the absence of the Governor. This now falls to the officer commanding the troops. Now Major-General GASCORNE was a popular administrator during the periods in which he was called upon to fill Sir HENRY BLAKE'S place; but this should not blind our eyes to the inadvisability, as a general rule, of putting a military man, however capable in his own line, to take up the civil administration of so difficult a colony to rule as this is. Mr. IRELAND thinks that the proper official to administer the government in the Governor's absence is the Colonial Secretary. Here we agree with him, and we think that the majority of the civil community will agree that this is so, unless there is some particular reason (and it must be a very strong one) why the Colonial Secretary should not be allowed to act. The appointment of the head of the troops to govern the Colony in the Governor's absence is the *reductio ad absurdum* of the acting appointment system, which Mr. IRELAND rightly fixes upon as one of the great evils of Hongkong. The last suggestion which Mr. IRELAND makes, in his concluding paragraph, is rather striking. We do not know whether it is new; it is, at least, unfamiliar to us. He recommends the appointment, as servants of the Colonial Office, of two or three Inspectors of Colonies. The duties of such officials would be to visit in rotation all the Crown Colonies and those of similar type, like British Guiana and Jamaica, and to investigate the work of the local officials. The men most suitable for the work of colonial inspectors would be those who had shown marked ability as colonial secretaries in the Crown Colonies and in other parts of our tropical empire. At present the Colonial Office, as the writer points out, has to conduct its enquiries into the government of Crown Colonies at too great a distance from the spot, and through men who have no knowledge of local conditions. The suggestion is well worthy of consideration.

H.M.S. *Glory* arrived at Singapore on the evening of the 8th inst., and will leave again for Hongkong to-morrow.

A Chinese corpse, dead of plague, has been found on a buoy in the Central Fairway of the Harbour, the discovery being reported during the 24 hours ending at noon yesterday.

Playing in the South of Ireland Golf Championship at Lahinch on the 11th ult., Mr. J. Forrest, of Hongkong, was only defeated in the fourth (and penultimate) round by Mr. J. B. Ballingall, Honorable Company of Edinburgh Golfers, by 1 up.

Whoever it is who has been supplying Chinese boys of the coolie class with whistles and sashes of a particularly penetrating sound should be indicted as a public nuisance. An hour in the stocks between two *tylons* armed with these whistles would be an appropriate punishment; but the stocks should be set upon the summit of the Peak.

Scarcely a day passes but what several small Chinese boys appear before the Magistrates for hawking without a licence. Mr. T. Scramble Smith dealt with one yesterday, and before giving his decision said that the boys are a nuisance. The market accommodation is, perfectly adequate, and hawking of vegetables, etc., about the streets should not be allowed. "That's my opinion, and a sound one, too," concluded His Worship, who then ordered the boy's passage-money to Canton to be paid out of the poor-box.

Inducements are being held out by the Russian Government authorities to Russian time-expired soldiers in the provinces of the Far East to settle down there instead of returning to European Russia, and numbers of the men readily fall in with the Government's offer. As the term of service of between 40,000 and 50,000 Russian soldiers in the East expires annually, the significance of this step is apparent. Even if only 25 per cent. of the time-expired men should elect to settle down in Russia's Far East territories a first-class reserve of 12,500 men would be assured at the end of four years.

Dr. Morrison, in a telegram to the *Times* on the 11th ult., says that the satisfaction with which China received the new Russian conditions for the so-called evacuation of Manchuria was due to ignorance of their real significance. "The Chinese" considered the demands about leading places on the Sungari River and post-stations to Tsitsihar so unimportant that they did not at first communicate them, but since they have made enquiries and have been shown on maps their true meaning they seem to realise that they have been deceived. Manchuria like Prince Ching are especially disconcerted and are beginning now to understand that the loss of Manchuria means an irreparable loss of prestige and a diminution in the power of the Central Government throughout China. China believes that the conditions have purposely been made impossible of acceptance in order to justify a continued occupation."

Sign of the times: Christmas cards are beginning to be visible in local shop windows.

The latest mail papers from home report that the week ending the 12th September was marked by frost and snow.

The *China Gazette* heads Roullet's telegram of the 9th October, which reports the *Daily Mail* report of Russia's offer to partition Corea with Japan, with the lines "A Daily Mail Story. Like the Peking Massacre Telegram." We always thought that the *China Gazette* and those connected with it in 1900 had a lot to do with the Peking massacre story.

By kind permission of Major Radcliff and officers, the band of the 33rd Burma Infantry will play the following programme at the Kowloon Hotel during dinner, this evening (weather permitting):—  
March..... "Constellation"..... Clark  
Overture..... "Heinrich Von Meissen"..... Williams  
Selection..... "Dorothy"..... Celler  
Cornet Solo..... "I'll be the Song of Araby"..... Frederic Clay  
Selection..... "Reminiscences of Chopin"..... Winterbottom  
Waltz..... "Revisions d'Amour"..... Berger  
Gavotte..... "The First Kiss"..... Schubert  
"God Save the King."

Two new books on Chinese subjects are announced as nearly. Mrs. Archibald Little's biography of Li Hung-chang is now completed, and Messrs. Cassell promise it for publication this autumn. Then Mr. E. H. Parker, formerly British Consul at Kiangchow, and now Professor of Chinese at Owen's College, Manchester, for some years has been writing a book on all that should interest us in China. Not only so, but he deals with the whole history of that nation from the earliest times to the present day. It is announced by Messrs. Chapman under the title *China, Past and Present*.

The *Times* publishes the following remarkable paragraph under the heading of "Rattlesnakes in Ireland?"—"We have received the following extraordinary communication. If there is any truth in 'C. R. Warwick's' claim to have committed this dastardly act, the local authorities in Ireland will no doubt give their attention to the matter:—Midland Hotel, Manchester, 10th September, 1903. Editor *Times*, London, Eng.—Sir.—As a matter of record only I beg to state that I arrived from America on the *tellico* about ten days ago and landed at Queenstown, Ireland, and went to Cork. At Blarney Castle I liberated fourteen (14) fairly good-sized rattlesnakes (one with six and two with four rattles—balance quite young.) Time will tell if S. Patrick's list is a myth or not.—Yours for Science, C. R. Warwick."

A tremendous quarrel has been going on in New York, both in and out of the Courts, over the right of Herr Conrad, the manager of the Metropolitan Opera House, to produce *Parafal*. Frau Wagner claims proprietary rights in the opera, and is seeking an injunction. But this, while it interests New York, is not so vital as the question of what is the correct dress to wear if *Parafal* is eventually given. The performances, says Herr Conrad, will begin at five o'clock, and tailors and dressmakers and milliners and society leaders are all being furiously agitated by the problem of costume. One tailor says that either a frock-coat or ordinary evening-dress or a dinner-coat would do. A lady, announces another authority, could "suitably wear either a walking-costume or a dinner gown or the more elaborate opera-dress." The main trouble comes from the fact that in New York evening-dress is tabooed before six o'clock.

Civil war in the Commonwealth already, exclaims a home contemporary. A member of the South Australian Upper House has been delivering himself of these bellicose sentiments: "I am ready to take up my rifle, and it may be necessary to send a South Australian army into Victoria and New South Wales to destroy their irrigation works." This direful threat is due to the tapping of the waters of the Murray by Victoria and New South Wales, the two States between which it forms the boundary line for the greater part of its course. The result is that when the one big river of the Commonwealth enters South Australia for the final stage of its career, it is not the noble and generous stream that it was before being robbed for irrigation purposes by the other two States. And the South Australians, being prevented by insurmountable natural conditions from getting the first pull at the River Murray themselves, are angry and indignant at such unfraternal conduct on the part of their neighbors.

## ANOTHER ROBBERY

The latest addition to the recent crime-sheet is a robbery of a daring character which occurred on Tuesday evening at Kennedy's Stables, Causeway Bay, a stop-watch worth \$100 and a \$5 note, the property of Mr. W. Gogg, who manages the Kennedy property. Noises were heard by Mrs. Gogg and her amah, about 9 p.m., proceeding from the verandah on which the bedroom opens, but as dogs have the run of the house, the sounds were put down as having been caused by them. Mr. Gogg returned home an hour later and went to bed, placing a coat which contained the watch and money on a sofa by the side of a window. Next morning the coat could not be found, until the verandah being searched, it was discovered there minus the valuables. Mr. Gogg presumes entrance to the verandah was obtained by means of the rain-pipe, on which footprints were found.

Only last Saturday an attempted robbery took place a little further east, in Shaukiwan Road, the thieves, who were captured within a hour, receiving six months' hard labour. A like conclusion is to be hoped for in Mr. Gogg's case.

## TELEGRAMS.

## "DAILY PRESS" SERVICE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

## THE INTERPORT MATCH.

SHANGHAI, 14th October, 7.45 p.m.

## SHANGHAI FOLLOW ON—DIXON AND COOPER BOWL FINELY.

The first innings closed this afternoon with Shanghai 214 behind. When play opened in the morning Bird joined Pearce, who ran up his score to 24 before being l.b.w. Bird was not out, 0. With 10 extras this brought the total to 336. The Shanghai team then began their first innings and were all out for 122, of which K. J. McEuen made 55 and W. H. Mople 20. Shanghai then started on their second innings, and when stumps were drawn 2 wickets had fallen for 78 runs, Turnbull and A. E. Lanning being at the wicket. The weather was fine but the pitch was dusty.

Appended are the scores to date:—

## HONGKONG—FIRST INNINGS.

R. Hancock (Captain)	11
Lieut. H. W. Smith	27
W. C. D. Turner	88
J. T. Dixon	0
H. Hancock	9
Lieut. Lumsden, R.A.	136
H. Arthur	14
A. G. Ward	17
T. E. Pearce	24
C. R. S. Cooper	0
R. E. O. Bird, not out	0
Extras	10
Total	336

## SHANGHAI—FIRST INNINGS.

A. E. Lanning	0
K. J. McEuen	55
W. J. Turnbull	1
W. Mople	20
W. H. C. Weppert	15
W. J. Tyack	4
V. Lanning	0
R. C. Furbridge (Captain)	15
G. M. Billings	4
G. C. Dew, not out	1
W. H. Jackson	0
Extras	7
Total	122

J. T. Dixon took 5 wickets for 32 runs and C. R. S. Cooper 3 for 6 runs.

## SHANGHAI—SECOND INNINGS.

A. E. Lanning, not out	20
W. H. Mople	13
W. H. C. Weppert	41
W. J. Turnbull, not out	3
Extras	1
Total (2 wickets)	78

## THE MINDANAO PIRACY.

MANILA, 14th October, 6.50 p.m.

## MURDEROUS AFFRAY: ONE

## PIRATE KILLED.

A Filipino crew of six men, navigating a boat in the direction of the Cagayanes, attacked the pirates off the Negros coast at night, immediately killing Johnson and wounding Hermann and a deserter Fuentes who was accompanying them. Hermann fought savagely and killed four of the Filipinos in a hand-to-hand struggle in the small boat. The two remaining Filipinos, covered with blood, were thrown overboard. In the meantime Hermann stopped the blood from his wound and sailed for the shore, abandoned the boat, and escaped to the mountains.

Last Saturday the Constabulary patrol recovered the boat, containing a rifle, some revolvers, a portion of the missing money, and found also Johnson's body, and close by Fuentes, still alive. The Nabulao villagers buried Johnson. It is expected that Hermann will be captured promptly unless he joins some party of *ladrones*.

## REUTER'S SERVICE.

## MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENTS.

LONDON, 12th October.

The following appointments have been officially notified:—

Lord Privy Seal—Lord Salisbury (with a seat in the Cabinet).  
Secretary to the Admiralty—Capt. Prety.  
Financial Secretary of War Office—Mr. Bromley Davenport.  
Junior Lord of the Treasury—Lord Selkirk.

Treasurer of the Household—Marquis of Hamilton.

These appointments will involve bye-elections at Farnham, Chorley, and Lonsdown.

## NOT NEWS.

LONDON, 12th October.

The British Admirals of the China, Australia, and East India squadrons will meet at Singapore to discuss questions of naval concentrations and strategy in the Far East.

## RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

LONDON, 12th October.

The daily supply of alarming rumours from Japan directs general attention to the Far East. All that is positively known is that Russia has taken a determined attitude about Manchuria, but there is no reason to suppose that Japan or the Powers are disposed to thwart Russia in her desire to safeguard her own peculiar interests in Manchuria, provided treaty rights are respected.

The Russian war ships *Cadwizh* and *Bayan* have arrived at Port Said, en route to China.

## THE NAVAL COMMAND ON THE CHINA STATION.

LONDON, 12th October.

Vice-Admiral Sir Gerard Noel succeeds Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge on the China Station.

[Note. Vice-Adm. Sir Gerard Henry, K.C.M.G. (or 1899); Admiral-Superintendent, Naval Reserve, since 1910; 1885; 2nd Lt. of late Rev. Augustus W. Noel, Doctor of St. Peter, Norfolk; w. Charlotte, d. of Vis. P. Cresswell, 1875. Commanded Naval Guard Cruiser, 1875; promoted, medal class; Director of Naval Intelligence, 1883; Rear-Admiral Mediterranean Fleet, 1894-95; a Lord of the Admiralty 1895-98; A.D.C. to the Queen, 1894-95; Gold medal of Royal United Service Institution.]

## POLICE COURT.

Wednesday, 14th October.

BEFORE MR. T. SEECOMBE SMITH (POLICE MAGISTRATE).

## ASSAULT AND ROBBERY IN BELTLOS TERRACE.

Two more of the number concerned in the outrage on Miss Bateman and her amah, appeared yesterday. Mr. P. P. J. Wodehouse, Assistant Superintendent of Police, was in charge of the case. The indictment read that, with others not in custody, Chang Chung, carpenter, and Lui Ngau, cook, did steal two silver watches, a silver chain and appendages, a pair of gold eyeglasses, gold brooch, jewel case, string of gilt beads, several strings of coral beads, five gold brooches, gold-mounted carbuncles, gold locket and chain, gold bracelet, four gold finger-rings, and a set of false teeth, the total value being \$330, and at the time of such robbery did use personal violence against Ada Maria Bateman and Fung Ng, her amah, on the 16th September.

His Worship asked why the defendants were not detained in custody until charged next Tuesday along with the man remanded there previous day.

Mr. Wodehouse remarked that there might possibly be further arrests before the remanded case came on.

Both defendants pleaded not guilty.

Evidence of the arrest was then led. J. W. Hudson, Chief Detective Inspector, said that on the 11th inst., at 3.30 p.m., he saw accused at house No. 146, Queen's Road East, in custody of Chinese policemen, and defendants were handed over to him. The officers were on duty in connection with the case and could not attend the court.

His Worship remanded the hearing until Tuesday, the 20th inst., at 2.15 p.m.

## THEFT BY A HOUSE BOY.

Mr. Paul C. Kuyvet, Manager of the Vacuum Oil Co., on retiring to bed last Saturday, placed some letters, \$45 in notes, and two silver dollars in his dressing-table. The following morning the money and correspondence had disappeared, but the house-boy was unable to give any explanation of such disappearance. However, through the medium of the Hon. Wei Yik, \$35 of the money was recovered and a conviction secured against Ching Tso, the secretary, of 6 months' hard labour.

## ASSAULTING THE POLICE.

That a policeman's life is not a happy one was shown yesterday, when L. S. 39, E. B. owned, produced Mak Sur in court, and secured a verdict. When the policeman went to put a stop to a quarrel, the accused turned on him and committed the assault complained of.

## KOWLOON WHARF LOAFERS.

Another lot of undesired visitors on board ships were dealt with by His Worship. This last batch belonged to the class of which complaints have been so rife by officers of vessels using the wharves at Kowloon. It appears that the men can loiter about the wharves to the top of their bent; but come under the Magistrate's jurisdiction if caught on a ship without permission from an authorised party.

## UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF DYNAMITE.

A fine of \$100 and an order for the confiscation of the goods was inflicted on Chan Kap Shing for not being able to give a credible account of what he intended to do with, and how he came by, 70 lbs. of dynamite, a coil of fuse, and 6 boxes of detonators. For carrying the above dangerous goods without the packets being legibly marked, an additional \$25 was asked.

## PORT ARTHUR.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Port Arthur, 22nd September (o.s.)

## JAPANESE GUESTS.

On the 5th September (old style) at 6 o'clock in the morning, the Japanese officers who are now on a visit to Siberia left Nikolai-Ussouri for Khabarovsk. They are Major-General Akiyama, Brigadier-Commander, and Major Oba, of the General Staff. These officers were accompanied by the following Russian officers of the General Staff—Kamensky and Tuckoff, the latter Commander of the 1st Company of the 1st Regiment of East Siberian Sharpshooters. On the day in question the distinguished visitors paid a visit to the commander of the district, then to the barracks of the 24th Regiment of East Siberian Sharpshooters, and afterwards to the Cadets' School and the Girls' Gymnasium, after which breakfast was served in the Military Club, where they rested for some time. At 8 o'clock in the evening a dinner was given there in their honour by Lieutenant-General Lonsvitch, Commander of the Military District of Preamarsky, the general in command of the Khabarovsk garrison being among those present on the occasion. The first toast was in honour of the Tsar, the second in honour of the Japanese Emperor. Russian and Japanese also were played throughout the course of the meal by the band.

On the succeeding day, the 6th September, the Japanese visitors inspected the 3rd Battalion of the East Siberian Artillery Brigade and the Museum. Breakfast was afterwards served in the Military Club. At 4 o'clock the visitors left for Port Arthur by the railway. At Port Arthur station they were met by Captain Matsevich, of the General Staff, adjutant of the commander-in-chief of the troop.

## THE RUSSIAN SQUADRON.

The Russian squadron under Vice-Admiral Starke arrived here on the 18th September (old style) from Vladivostok, after having engaged in manoeuvres. The number of war-vessels of all kinds which had assembled in Port Arthur yesterday amounted in all to 93.

## THE SAKHALIN FISHMEN.

An official in the Foreign Office Bureau of Russia recently said that, if Russia wanted to crush Japan, she had only got to prevent Japanese from fishing along the Siberian coast, and there is some truth in this, for a very large number of Japanese live directly or indirectly off these Siberian fisheries. The recent action of the Russian authorities in arresting Japanese fishermen who were seen to indicate a desire to show that threat into practice, or at least to show that they were not unopposed neighbours, could make themselves otherwise they wished. It is now reported, however, that as a result of the negotiations carried on for some time past between Japan and the Russian authorities in Siberia, Japanese fishermen will be allowed to continue their business along the coast of Sakhalin next year. Admiral Alexoff having already issued instructions to that effect. To fish in the waters off Sakhalin, the Japanese fishermen must, however, it is reported, obtain a special permit, which permit must be renewed every year. They cannot obtain permission to fish along any other part of the Russian coast.

## THE VICE-ROY'S POWERS.

In order to draw up regulations regarding the powers to be exercised by the new Viceroy, a commission is at present sitting in Port Arthur. It includes generals and leading officers, and officials from all East Siberia, but not from Manchuria. The details of the work before the commission have been published, but they are very long and not interesting.

## MANC URIA.

It is a significant fact that many Chinese inhabitants of a certain town in Manchuria have petitioned Admiral Alexoff not to withdraw the Russian troops under whose protection trade seems to have flourished and the Mounted highwaymen kept at a respectful distance.

No large number of Chinese were leaving Port Arthur lately owing to the fear of an outbreak of war that Admiral Alexoff is said to have issued a declaration for the purpose of allaying the apprehensions of the Chinese; though why some of the latter would have taken their departure should imagine that war can do them any harm is more than I can understand. For instance, I know two ordinary "boys" who have just taken their departure for Chifoo, one of them under the transparent pretext that he is going to be married. I cannot well understand what such folk could have to fear.

## BARON ROSEN'S VISIT.

Baron Rosen, the Russian Minister to Tokyo, came here hurriedly at the end of last month, and there is of course a good deal of speculation regarding the object of his visit. The Japanese papers attach great importance to it, some of them saying that the Baron, who may perhaps be considered as rather friendly to Japan, has gone to ensure the Viceroy to Japan, as it is in concert and not personally that Japan is in want of fulfil her engagements, and other papers saying that the Viceroy's visit means that Japan will open negotiations on the Manchurian question with Admiral Alexoff and not with St. Petersburg. As I have elsewhere remarked, there is sitting now in Port Arthur a council of all the principal civil and military officers in the territories over which the new Viceroy's sway extends, and it is not improbable that it is in that connection that Baron Rosen came to Port Arthur.

## NAVAL MANOEUVRES.

On the 15th (23rd) September Russian naval manoeuvres of an interesting kind commenced at Port Arthur. A strong squadron under Vice-Admiral Lonsvitch, consisting of the *Perseus*, *Pobeda*, *Petropavlovsk*, *Retvizan*, *Foxtrot*, and *Sensatop*, began that day an attack on Port Arthur, which was defended by all the torpedo-boats belonging to the Far Eastern Fleet of Russia. The Russians are so confident that the Japanese cannot take Port Arthur without the loss of many of their ships and of at least 20,000 men. The defence is indeed very powerful. It was at first proposed to limit the total number of guns in the different batteries to 400, but that number has now been far exceeded. The amount of one hill alone, the hill called Devil Mountain, situated on Tiger Peninsula, cost over 40,000 roubles; and since General Kuropatkin's visit to the Far East, the high hills to the east of Port Arthur are being put into a state of defence. Large numbers of cannon have been put into position with the aid of trolleys and multitudes of soldiers. War with Japan is expected, but without trepidation. The Russians both hate and despise the Japanese.







## NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c. should be addressed to the Editor, Daily Press only, and special business matters to the Manager.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until cancelled.

Orders for extra copies of Daily Press should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for cash.

Telephone Address: Press, Cables: A.B.C., 5th St. Telephone: 12.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

**WANTED BY THE TANGKONG PAGAR DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED, SINGAPORE.** An experienced MAN to take charge of the Estate Building Department outside. Must have had considerable experience in house building and repairing, used to native labour, able to set out and to take out quantities and measure up.

Only first class men need apply, stating age, qualifications and salary required to the SECRETARY, The Tangkong Pagar Dock Company, Limited, Singapore. [2888]

## WANTED.

A YOUNG, hardworking and energetic EUROPEAN, with a knowledge of Insurance, Shipping, Post Office, and also a competent Typewriter, required for many months in the office. First class references. Apply—Care of Daily Press Office. Hongkong, 15th October, 1903. [2887]

## TO LET.

**22, LEIGHTON HILL ROAD.** Apply to—**ALBERT RUMBAHN,** 61 Queen's Road. [2885]

**BOTHEN MARK LODGE, No. 264.**

A REGULAR MEETING of the BOTHEN MARK LODGE will be held at the FREEMASONS' HALL, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th OCTOBER, at 5 for 5.30 p.m. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited to attend. Hongkong, 15th October, 1903. [2885]

## VICTORIA CHAPTER No. 55 F.C.

A REGULAR CONVOCAION of the VICTORIA CHAPTER will be held at the FREEMASONS' HALL, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting Companions are cordially invited to attend. Hongkong, 15th October, 1903. [2884]

## DANCING.

## PLEASE NOTE.

**MRS. DONALDSON** (Daughter of Professor F. M. W. Donaldson, of Richmond, Ontario, Canada), begs to inform the residents of Hongkong and district that her Classes are now forming in the CITY HALL, and beginners who wish to be able to dance this season in time for the Scotch Ball should enroll at once.

## BEGINNERS' CLASS.

Two weeks ..... \$10 a month.

## ADVANCED CLASS.

Once a week ..... \$7 a month.

## CHILDREN'S CLASS.

Once a week ..... \$4 a month.

## PRIVATE CLASSES or PUPILS as may be arranged.

Private controlled at the Robinson Piano Co. Ltd. Hongkong, 15th October, 1903. [2889]

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

**THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction**

**SATURDAY,** the 17th October, 1903, at 2.30 p.m., at his SALES ROOMS, Queen's Road, **GENTLEMEN'S SUIT LENGTHS, LADIES' DRESS MATERIALS, SILKS, SATIN and WOOL STUFFS.**

A Small Quantity of JAPANESE SILK KIM-NO-S, SHAWLS, HANDKERCHIEFS and M. P. COVERS, &c., &c., &c. Terms of Sale:—As Customed. V. I. REEDER, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 15th October, 1903. [2890]

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

**THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction**

**SATURDAY,** the 17th October, 1903, at 2.30 p.m., at their SALES ROOMS, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, **A GREAT ASSORTMENT OF JAPANESE CURIOS.**

Comprising—**CLOISONNE and SA SAKA VASES and INCENSE BURNERS, WALL PLATES, LACQUERED PHOTO ALBUMS, JAPANESE PICTURES, ANTIMONY FURNITURE, JAPANESE CRETE KIMONO, TEA SETS, &c., &c., &c.**

Terms:—As usual. **HUGHES & HUGH,** Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 15th October, 1903. [2891]

## MOGUL LINE OF STEAMERS.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

**STEAMSHIP "SIKI,"** FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND ANTWERP.

The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

**DODWELL & CO., LD.,** Agents. Hongkong, 14th October, 1903. [2883]

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## (ABBREVIATED) PROSPECTUS

## OF THE

## HONGKONG BREWERY COMPANY, LIMITED.

[Incorporated under the Companies Ordinance—Hongkong 1865 to 1889, whereby the liability of a shareholder is limited to the amount of his shares.]

**CAPITAL:**—Hongkong Currency \$250,000, divided into 2500 shares of \$100 each, payable as follows:—\$50 on application, \$25 on 1st May, 1904, and \$25 on 1st Dec. 1904.

**MANAGER:**—Messrs. PAUL LEE & CO., of No. 15 Queen's Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong.

**CON-UTATIVE COMMITTEE:**—WILLIAM CHARLES JACK, Esq., M.B.A., G.O.K.; ALBERT D. SMITH, Esq., M.B.A., G.O.K.; FRANK P. HART, Esq., Solicitor, Hongkong.

**BANKER:**—THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

**SOLICITORS:**—G. K. H. BRETHERTON, Esq., Nos. 20 and 21 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

**AUDITOR:**—A. R. L. W. Esq., Chartered Accountant, Hongkong.

**REGISTERED OFFICE:**—No. 15, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

The Company has been formed for the purpose of acquiring land in the Colony of Hongkong, and erecting thereon a Brewery and buildings convenient for the purpose thereof, and to manage, maintain and carry on the said Brewery and buildings when erected and constructed.

On the land intended to be acquired is a supply of water in sufficient quantities for the requirements of the Brewery, and very suitable for brewing purposes, as shown by the analysis of Mr. P. B. G. Government Analyst at Hongkong, which analysis can be inspected at the registered office of the Company.

After carefully going into the question of expenses, the Promoter, Mr. E. A. M. M. M., the Manager of Messrs. P. L. Lee & Co., has found that with a brewing of 50,000 gallons of beer a year, a dividend of 15 per cent. at the close will be payable on the capital of the Company.

No capital stock is available showing the quantities of European and Japanese Beer imported into Hongkong and China, but there is no doubt that the demand for beer is increasing, and this fact is shown by the fact that Japanese Beer imported into China.

During the last three years the Japan Brewery Company and the Yoda Brewery, which are the two largest breweries in Japan, have paid the following dividends:—

Japan Brewery Yoda Brewery  
1899-1900 25% 27%  
1900-1901 25% 27%  
1901-1902 30% 25%

It is the intention of the management, as a beginning to supply the local market, and it is anticipated that there will be a demand for the beer at Hongkong and from the various re-shippers which call at Hongkong.

It is estimated that the cost of erecting the buildings necessary for the Company and for the equipment of the plant, &c., will not exceed the sum of \$80,000.

It is believed that the brewery premises will be completed by the month of March 1904, and that the brewery will be in full working order by the month of April, 1904.

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company, and any other acts and the report above mentioned, may be inspected at the registered office of the Company. Forms of application for shares may be obtained from the Company's Managers and Bankers.

Applications for shares should be forwarded to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, the Bankers of the Company, Hongkong, from whom copies of the Prospectus may be obtained.

Copies of the Prospectus and further information may also be obtained from the Managers, Messrs. P. L. LEMAITRE & CO., Hongkong, 15th October, 1903. [2892]

**IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.** NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

**NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.** THE Steamship "PRUSSIAN" OF THE NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Tobacco and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 11 A.M., To-day, 14th inst.

No Claims for damage must reach us before the 25th October, or they will not be recognised. No Fire Insurance has been effected by Bills of Lading will be countersigned by NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

**MELCHERS & CO.,** Agents. Hongkong, 14th October, 1903. [5]

**STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.** (With liberty to call at Philippine Ports.)

**THE Steamship "SENECA,"** Captain C. R. B. B. B., will be despatched on or about THURSDAY, the 15th November. For Freight and further information, apply to **STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK,** Oriental Freight Department. Hongkong, 14th October, 1903. [2882]

## NEW ADVERTISEMENT

## FROM HAMBURG, BREMEN, ROTTERDAM, ANTWERP AND SINGAPORE.

## THE N.D.L. Steamship

## "MAREBURG."

Captain Stern, having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before Noon, To-day, the 14th inst.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 21st October will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 21st October at 3 p.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

**HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.** Hongkong Office. Hongkong, 14th October, 1903. [288]

## AUCTION

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

**MR. GEO. P. LAMBERT** has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 19th OCTOBER, at 3 o'clock P.M., at his SALES ROOMS, the following

**VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY** Situated in "Caine Road," Victoria, Hongkong, viz:—

Lot 1.—All that piece or parcel of ground situated at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong intended to be registered in the Land Office as Sub-section 2 of Section A of Island Lot No. 424. Area 2,375 square feet or thereabouts. Term 999 years from 28th May, 1855. Annual Crown rent \$7.75 together with the message erection and buildings thereon erected and known as No. 45, Caine Road.

Lot 2.—All that piece or parcel of ground situated at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong intended to be registered in the Land Office as Sub-section 3 of Section A of Island Lot No. 424. Area 2,375 square feet or thereabouts. Term 999 years from 28th May, 1855. Annual Crown rent \$7.75 together with the message erection and buildings thereon erected and known as No. 46, Caine Road.

Lot 3.—All that piece or parcel of ground situated at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong intended to be registered in the Land Office as Sub-section 4 of Section A of Island Lot No. 424. Area 2,375 square feet or thereabouts. Term 999 years from 28th May, 1855. Annual Crown rent \$7.75 together with the message erection and buildings thereon erected and known as No. 47, Caine Road.

Lot 4.—All that piece or parcel of ground situated at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong intended to be registered in the Land Office as Sub-section 5 of Section A of Island Lot No. 424. Area 2,375 square feet or thereabouts. Term 999 years from 28th May, 1855. Annual Crown rent \$7.75 together with the message erection and buildings thereon erected and known as No. 48, Caine Road.

Lot 5.—All that piece or parcel of ground situated at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong intended to be registered in the Land Office as Sub-section 6 of Section A of Island Lot No. 424. Area 2,375 square feet or thereabouts. Term 999 years from 28th May, 1855. Annual Crown rent \$7.75 together with the message erection and buildings thereon erected and known as No. 49, Caine Road.

Lot 6.—All that piece or parcel of ground situated at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong intended to be registered in the Land Office as Sub-section 7 of Section A of Island Lot No. 424. Area 2,375 square feet or thereabouts. Term 999 years from 28th May, 1855. Annual Crown rent \$7.75 together with the message erection and buildings thereon erected and known as No. 50, Caine Road.

Lot 7.—All that piece or parcel of ground situated at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong intended to be registered in the Land Office as Sub-section 8 of Section A of Island Lot No. 424. Area 2,375 square feet or thereabouts. Term 999 years from 28th May, 1855. Annual Crown rent \$7.75 together with the message erection and buildings thereon erected and known as No. 51, Caine Road.

Lot 8.—All that piece or parcel of ground situated at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong intended to be registered in the Land Office as Sub-section 9 of Section A of Island Lot No. 424. Area 2,375 square feet or thereabouts. Term 999 years from 28th May, 1855. Annual Crown rent \$7.75 together with the message erection and buildings thereon erected and known as No. 52, Caine Road.

Lot 9.—All that piece or parcel of ground situated at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong intended to be registered in the Land Office as Sub-section 10 of Section A of Island Lot No. 424. Area 2,375 square feet or thereabouts. Term 999 years from 28th May, 1855. Annual Crown rent \$7.75 together with the message erection and buildings thereon erected and known as No. 53, Caine Road.

Lot 10.—All that piece or parcel of ground situated at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong intended to be registered in the Land Office as Sub-section 11 of Section A of Island Lot No. 424. Area 2,375 square feet or thereabouts. Term 999 years from 28th May, 1855. Annual Crown rent \$7.75 together with the message erection and buildings thereon erected and known as No. 54, Caine Road.

Lot 11.—All that piece or parcel of ground situated at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong intended to be registered in the Land Office as Sub-section 12 of Section A of Island Lot No. 424. Area 2,375 square feet or thereabouts. Term 999 years from 28th May, 1855. Annual Crown rent \$7.75 together with the message erection and buildings thereon erected and known as No. 55, Caine Road.

Lot 12.—All that piece or parcel of ground situated at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong intended to be registered in the Land Office as Sub-section 13 of Section A of Island Lot No. 424. Area 2,375 square feet or thereabouts. Term 999 years from 28th May, 1855. Annual Crown rent \$7.75 together with the message erection and buildings thereon erected and known as No. 56, Caine Road.

Lot 13.—All that piece or parcel of ground situated at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong intended to be registered in the Land Office as Sub-section 14 of Section A of Island Lot No. 424. Area 2,375 square feet or thereabouts. Term 999 years from 28th May, 1855. Annual Crown rent \$7.75 together with the message erection and buildings thereon erected and known as No. 57, Caine Road.

Lot 14.—All that piece or parcel of ground situated at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong intended to be registered in the Land Office as Sub-section 15 of Section A of Island Lot No. 424. Area 2,375 square feet or thereabouts. Term 999 years from 28th May, 1855. Annual Crown rent \$7.75 together with the message erection and buildings thereon erected and known as No. 58, Caine Road.

Lot 15.—All that piece or parcel of ground situated at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong intended to be registered in the Land Office as Sub-section 16 of Section A of Island Lot No. 424. Area 2,375 square feet or thereabouts. Term 999 years from 28th May, 1855. Annual Crown rent \$7.75 together with the message erection and buildings thereon erected and known as No. 59, Caine Road.

Lot 16.—All that piece or parcel of ground situated at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong intended to be registered in the Land Office as Sub-section 17 of Section A of Island Lot No. 424. Area 2,375 square feet or thereabouts. Term 999 years from 28th May, 1855. Annual Crown rent \$7.75 together with the message erection and buildings thereon erected and known as No. 60, Caine Road.

Lot 17.—All that piece or parcel of ground situated at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong intended to be registered in the Land Office as Sub-section 18 of Section A of Island Lot No. 424. Area 2,375 square feet or thereabouts. Term 999 years from 28th May, 1855. Annual Crown rent \$7.75 together with the message erection and buildings thereon erected and known as No. 61, Caine Road.

Lot 18.—All that piece or parcel of ground situated at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong intended to be registered in the Land Office as Sub-section 19 of Section A of Island Lot No. 424. Area 2,375 square feet or thereabouts. Term 999 years from 28th May, 1855. Annual Crown rent \$7.75 together with the message erection and buildings thereon erected and known as No. 62, Caine Road.

Lot 19.—All that piece or parcel of ground situated at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong intended to be registered in the Land Office as Sub-section 20 of Section A of Island Lot No. 424. Area 2,375 square feet or thereabouts. Term 999 years from 28th May, 1855. Annual Crown rent \$7.75 together with the message erection and buildings thereon erected and known as No. 63, Caine Road.

Lot 20.—All that piece or parcel of ground situated at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong intended to be registered in the Land Office as Sub-section 21 of Section A of Island Lot No. 424. Area 2,375 square feet or thereabouts. Term 999 years from 28th May, 1855. Annual Crown rent \$7.75 together with the message erection and buildings thereon erected and known as No. 64, Caine Road.

Lot 21.—All that piece or parcel of ground situated at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong intended to be registered in the Land Office as Sub-section 22 of Section A of Island Lot No. 424. Area 2,375 square feet or thereabouts. Term 999 years from 28th May, 1855. Annual Crown rent \$7.75 together with the message erection and buildings thereon erected and known as No. 65, Caine Road.

Lot 22.—All that piece or parcel of ground situated at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong intended to be registered in the Land Office as Sub-section 23 of Section A of Island Lot No. 424. Area 2,375 square feet or thereabouts. Term 999 years from 28th May, 1855. Annual Crown rent \$7.75 together with the message erection and buildings thereon erected and known as No. 66, Caine Road.

Lot 23.—All that piece or parcel of ground situated at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong intended to be registered in the Land Office as Sub-section 24 of Section A of Island Lot No. 424. Area 2,375 square feet or thereabouts. Term 999 years from 28th May, 1855. Annual Crown rent \$7.75 together with the message erection and buildings thereon erected and known as No. 67, Caine Road.

Lot 24.—All that piece or parcel of ground situated at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong intended to be registered in the Land Office as Sub-section 25 of Section A of Island Lot No. 424. Area 2,375 square feet or thereabouts. Term 999 years from 28th May, 1855. Annual Crown rent \$7.75 together with the message erection and buildings thereon erected and known as No. 68, Caine Road.

Lot 25.—All that piece or parcel of ground situated at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong intended to be registered in the Land Office as Sub-section 26 of Section A of Island Lot No. 424. Area 2,375 square feet or thereabouts. Term 999 years from 28th May, 1855. Annual Crown rent \$7.75 together with the message erection and buildings thereon erected and known as No. 69, Caine Road.

Lot 26.—All that piece or parcel of ground situated at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong intended to be registered in the Land Office as Sub-section 27 of Section A of Island Lot No. 424. Area 2,375 square feet or thereabouts. Term 999 years from 28th May, 1855. Annual Crown rent \$7.75 together with the message erection and buildings thereon erected and known as No. 70, Caine Road.

Lot 27.—All that piece or parcel of ground situated at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong intended to be registered in the Land Office as Sub-section 28 of Section A of Island Lot No. 424. Area 2,375 square feet or thereabouts. Term 999 years from 28th May, 1855. Annual Crown rent \$7.75 together with the message erection and buildings thereon erected and known as No. 71, Caine Road.

Lot 28.—All that piece or parcel of ground situated at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong intended to be registered in the Land Office as Sub-section 29 of Section A of Island Lot No. 424. Area 2,375 square feet or thereabouts. Term 999 years from 28th May, 1855. Annual Crown rent \$7.75 together with the message erection and buildings thereon erected and known as No. 72, Caine Road.

Lot 29.—All that piece or parcel of ground situated at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong intended to be registered in the Land Office as Sub-section 30 of Section A of Island Lot No. 424. Area 2,375 square feet or thereabouts. Term 999 years from 28th May, 1855. Annual Crown rent \$7.75 together with the message erection and buildings thereon erected and known as No. 73, Caine Road.

Lot 30.—All that piece or parcel of ground situated at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong intended to be registered in the Land Office as Sub-section 31 of Section A of Island Lot No. 424. Area 2,375 square feet or thereabouts. Term 999 years from 28th May, 1855. Annual Crown rent \$7.75 together with the message erection and buildings thereon erected and known as No. 74, Caine Road.

Lot 31.—All that piece or parcel of ground situated at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong intended to be registered in the Land Office as Sub-section 32 of Section A of Island Lot No. 424. Area 2,375 square feet or thereabouts. Term 999 years from 28th May, 1855. Annual Crown rent \$7.75 together with the message erection and buildings thereon erected and known as No. 75, Caine Road.

Lot 32.—All that piece or parcel of ground situated at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong intended to be registered in the Land Office as Sub-section 33 of Section A of Island Lot No. 424. Area 2,375 square feet or thereabouts. Term 999 years from 28th May, 1855. Annual Crown rent \$7.75 together with the message erection and buildings thereon erected and known as No. 76, Caine Road.

Lot 33.—All that piece or parcel of ground situated at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong intended to be registered in the Land Office as Sub-section 34 of Section A of Island Lot No. 424. Area 2,375 square feet or thereabouts. Term 999 years from 28th May, 1855. Annual Crown rent \$7.75 together with the message erection and buildings thereon erected and known as No. 77, Caine Road.

Lot 34.—All that piece or parcel of ground situated at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong intended to be registered in the Land Office as Sub-section 35 of Section A of Island Lot No. 424. Area 2,375 square feet or thereabouts. Term 999 years from 28th May, 1855. Annual Crown rent \$7.75 together with the message erection and buildings thereon erected and known as No. 78, Caine Road.

Lot 35.—All that piece or parcel of ground situated at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong intended to be registered in the Land Office as Sub-section 36 of Section A of Island Lot No. 424. Area 2,375 square feet or thereabouts. Term 999 years from 28th May, 1855. Annual Crown rent \$7.75 together with the message erection and buildings thereon erected and known as No. 79, Caine Road.

Lot 36.—All that piece or parcel of ground situated at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong intended to be registered in the Land Office as Sub-section 37 of Section A of Island Lot No. 424. Area 2,375 square feet or thereabouts. Term 999 years from 28th May, 1855. Annual Crown rent \$7.75 together with the message erection and buildings thereon erected and known as No. 80, Caine Road.

## AUCTION PUBLIC AUCTION.

## BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

## M. R. G. LAMBERT will sell by Public Auction, on

## TUESDAY,

the 20th OCTOBER, 1903, at 3 o'clock P.M., at his SALES ROOMS, Duddell Street, the following

**THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY** situated in the Colony of Hongkong, viz:—

1. All that piece or parcel of land situated at Causeway Bay in the Colony of Hongkong and registered at the Land Office as Island Lot No. 1052 containing in area 1050 square feet held for the residue of the term of 999 years commencing on the 14th February 1887 created therein by a Crown Lease dated the 7th February 1888 Together with the message or tenement and other erections and buildings thereon known as No. 13 Willah-lit, subject to the annual Crown rent of \$12.00. Monthly rental \$5.00 excluding taxes.

2. All that piece or parcel of land situated at Causeway Bay in the Colony of Hongkong and registered at the Land Office as Island Lot No. 1052 containing in area 1050 square feet held for the residue of the term of 999 years commencing on the 14th February 1887 created therein by a Crown Lease dated the 7th February 1888 Together with the message or tenement and other erections and buildings thereon known as No. 14 Willah-lit, subject to the annual Crown rent of \$12.00. Monthly rental \$5.00 excluding taxes.

3. All that piece or parcel of ground situated at Aberdeen in the Colony of Hongkong and registered at the Land Office as Island Lot No. 1052 containing in area 1050 square feet held for the residue of the term of 999 years commencing on the 14th February 1887 created therein by a Crown Lease dated the 7th February 1888 Together with the message or tenement and other erections and buildings thereon known as No. 15 Willah-lit, subject to the annual Crown rent of \$12.00. Monthly rental \$5.00 excluding taxes.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale apply to

**MR. GEO. K. HALL BRUTTON,** Solicitor for the Vendor, or to **MR. G. P. LAMBERT,** Auctioneer. Hongkong, 12th October, 1903. [2854]

**WE BEG TO NOTIFY** that the Piece of Ground with the Premises thereon, known as WANG-KUT, Bamboo and Pine-wood shop, in Pong Chung Village, was formerly a Paddy Field and Swamp. In the year 1895 it came into our possession subject to various conditions, by paying nine hundred dollars to the Property Officer, Mr. WONG CHING-ING of Wong-Chung-Hai-fong; and we have reclaimed the place and built the said premises at great cost. Now we have it stated that the said owner is going to sell that piece of ground to other people for the construction of foreign godowns. As there



# THE ROBINSON PIANO COMPANY, LIMITED

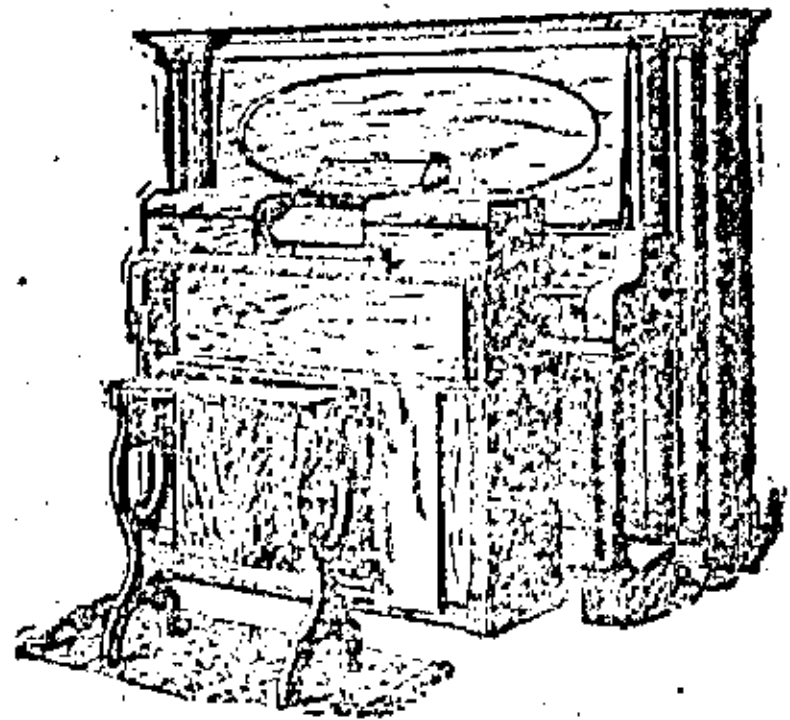
## NOTE.

ENTIRELY  
NEW STOCK

ARRIVING.  
SPECIALLY AND MOST CAREFULLY  
CHOSEN BY OUR  
MR. ROBINSON,

NOW IN EUROPE.  
GREAT  
REDUCTIONS

in our present stock of Pianos and Musical  
Goods.  
Our NEW MUSIC STOCK has arrived.



THE APOLLO  
MASTER PIANO  
PLAYER

THE BEST OF ALL

THREE STYLES.  
PRICE FROM \$159 UP.

PATTI ENDORSES THE APOLLO.

Adeline Patti (Barnes) Calverton has given another great testimonial to the Apollo Piano-player. She was so delighted with the instrument that she purchased it for her last year that this season she is even stronger than in the last one that she gave.

Miss Patti says that the Apollo piano has given her the greatest satisfaction and has been a grand success in her hands. It is a perfect piano in every respect and she has never seen one like it before.

Hongkong, 15th October, 1903. [2483]

## HONGKONG BUSINESS DIRECTORY

### BOOKBINDING

"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE.  
The only office in China binding European  
taught workmen. Equal to Home Work.

### FURNITURE WAREHOUSEMEN

A. CHIE & CO., Established 1872.  
Every Household Requisite. Depot for  
European and Chinese Furniture, Carpets,  
12, Queen's Road Central.

CHIEUNG LEE & CO., Furniture Store.  
Established over 20 years. Importers and  
Exporters. Teakwood, Furniture, Blank  
wood, Jewellery, etc. Highest quality  
best and cheapest. 14, Queen's Road  
Central.

### JEWELLERS

MAISON LÉVY HERMAN.  
Diamond Merchants and Watchmakers. In  
Marine Building, Queen's Road. Also  
at Shanghai, Hongkong, and other  
places.

### PHOTOGRAPHERS

M. MENDEL, JAPANESE ARTIST.  
Landscape and Chinese Photographs and  
also colouring. Photos and relief Photos.  
Views of China and Japan. Work  
done for America, 16, 8A, Queen's  
Road Central.

### PRINTING

"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE.  
Prints read by Englishmen.

### STOREKEEPERS

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,  
Navy Contractors, Ship Chandlers,  
Provision and Coal Merchants. Sole Agents for  
Hartmann's Baking Powder. Genuine Com-  
position Baking Powder.

BISMARCK & CO.,  
Navy Contractors, Ship Chandlers,  
Provision and Coal Merchants. Sole Agents for  
Hartmann's Baking Powder. Genuine Com-  
position Baking Powder.

KWONG SANG & CO.,  
Ship Chandlers, Sailmakers, Provisioners,  
Coal Merchants, Hardware, Engineers,  
Tools, Brass and Iron Merchants,  
144, Des Voeux Road.

MORE & REIMUND,  
25 and 26, Consulate Road, Praya Central.  
Ship Chandlers, Sailmakers, Riggers,  
Commission Agents and General  
Storekeepers. Sole Agents for  
Shipowners' Composition ("Grey-  
hound Brand") and Bluebell  
Spence & Co.'s Composition.

### WATCHMAKERS

DROZ & CO.,  
14, Queen's Road Central. Repairs of  
Watches and Clocks by competent  
European experts, at moderate rates.

## ENTERTAINMENT

### LADIES' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

A PROMENADE CONCERT  
in aid of the Funds of the  
Ladies' Benevolent Society will be held on  
THE VOLUNTEER PRADE GROUND  
(kindly lent for the occasion),

SATURDAY, 17th OCTOBER, 1903.  
AT 4 P.M.  
Admission: \$2 (Unsubscribed and Reserved)  
and \$1. Soldiers, Sailors and  
Volunteers in Uniform 5 cents.  
Tickets can be obtained from Messrs.  
Kelly & Walsh, and the Committee of the  
Benevolent Society.

If the weather is unfavourable the Concert  
will be held at the City Hall.  
Hongkong, 9th October, 1903. [2384]

## PUBLIC NOTICE.

### UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

### NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A DIVIDEND of \$32 per Share for the  
year 1902, amounting to 32% on the paid-  
up Capital of \$100 per Share, has been declared.  
WARRANTS will be issued on the 9th  
OCTOBER.

By Order of the Board,  
W. J. SAUNDERS,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1903. [2385]

### CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

### NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TWENTY-SECOND ORDINARY  
GENERAL MEETING of SHARE-  
HOLDERS will be held at the OFFICES of the  
Undermentioned at 12 o'clock (Noon) on  
THURSDAY, the 22nd OCTOBER.

The TRANSFER of 1000 shares of the Company  
will be C.O.S.D. from the 1st to the 22nd  
OCTOBER, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, ATHERTON & CO.,  
General Agents.

Canton Insurance Office Limited,  
Hongkong, 26th September, 1903. [2371]

### HUMPHREYS, ESTATE AND FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

### NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of HUMPHREYS, ESTATE AND FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the COMPANY'S OFFICES, Nos. 38 and 40, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, HONGKONG, on SATURDAY, the 3rd day of OCTOBER, 1903, at NOON, when the Subjoined Resolutions will be proposed, viz.:

1. "That the Capital of the Company be  
increased from \$1,000,000 (One million) to  
\$1,500,000 (One million five hundred thousand)  
by the creation of 50,000 new shares of \$30  
each to be offered and if  
accepted, to be allotted to the present  
shareholders of the Company in proportion to  
the ratio and proportion of one new share  
for every two old shares in the  
Company held by the respective  
shareholders thereof, the amount  
payable on each of such new shares  
respectively to be paid at such time or  
times and in such manner as the  
Company by its General Managers  
may hereafter determine."

2. "That Article No. 82 of the Articles of  
Association of the Company be  
amended and the following Article  
substituted therefor:—

"The remuneration of the General  
Managers shall be \$1,000 per annum  
(which shall cover office rent but not  
salaries of Secretary and other  
employees) and a commission of 5  
per cent. of the net profits of the  
Company for each year that such  
profits amount to 7 per cent. of the  
Capital of the Company."

Should the above Resolutions be duly passed  
they will be submitted for confirmation to the  
Special Resolutions to a Special Extraordinary  
General Meeting which will be subsequently  
convened.

Dated this 25th day of July, 1903.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,  
General Managers. [2365]

### HUMPHREYS, ESTATE AND FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

### THE SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 4572

for one hundred shares, of a par of \$7.50—  
\$750 inclusive, standing in the name of the  
Hon. Sir FRANCIS J. YOUNG, of Hongkong,  
having been lost, the said CERTIFICATE IS  
HEREBY declared null and void, and a new  
certificate will be issued by the Company  
in lieu thereof.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,  
General Managers. [2367]

### CARBOLINEUM—VARNISHES

USED FOR OVER 25 YEARS.

IN CASES OF ABOUT  
450 LBS. NET

IN TINS OF 45 LBS.

IN TINS OF 45 LBS.

IN TINS OF 45 LBS.

IN TINS OF 45 LBS.

IN TINS OF 45 LBS.

IN TINS OF 45 LBS.

IN TINS OF 45 LBS.

IN TINS OF 45 LBS.

IN TINS OF 45 LBS.

IN TINS OF 45 LBS.

IN TINS OF 45 LBS.

IN TINS OF 45 LBS.

IN TINS OF 45 LBS.

IN TINS OF 45 LBS.

IN TINS OF 45 LBS.

IN TINS OF 45 LBS.

IN TINS OF 45 LBS.

IN TINS OF 45 LBS.

IN TINS OF 45 LBS.

IN TINS OF 45 LBS.

IN TINS OF 45 LBS.

IN TINS OF 45 LBS.

IN TINS OF 45 LBS.

IN TINS OF 45 LBS.

IN TINS OF 45 LBS.

IN TINS OF 45 LBS.

IN TINS OF 45 LBS.

IN TINS OF 45 LBS.

IN TINS OF 45 LBS.

IN TINS OF 45 LBS.

IN TINS OF 45 LBS.

IN TINS OF 45 LBS.

IN TINS OF 45 LBS.

IN TINS OF 45 LBS.

IN TINS OF 45 LBS.

IN TINS OF 45 LBS.

IN TINS OF 45 LBS.

IN TINS OF 45 LBS.

IN TINS OF 45 LBS.

IN TINS OF 45 LBS.

IN TINS OF 45 LBS.

IN TINS OF 45 LBS.

(Continued from page 3.)  
and would have made a large free grant of land  
for the purpose of a naval station there.

Hongkong is a Crown Colony—that is, a  
Colony where no important work can be under-  
taken or expenditure incurred without the  
consent of the Colonial Office, and where no law  
can come into operation until the assent of the  
Crown has been obtained. The people are  
represented in the Legislative Council, but the  
Government controls a substantial majority of  
the votes, and no measure can be carried against  
the wishes of the Governor. Such a form of  
government possesses great advantages for a  
Colony in which the population is made up of a  
few white men surrounded by an overwhelming  
number of natives; but it is above all things  
necessary in such a Government that the officials  
should be capable administrators, men of broad  
views and a tolerant habit of mind; and from  
the peculiar difficulty of controlling a large  
Chinese population there is special need in  
Hongkong of a fixed policy and of permanent  
tenure of office for those charged with its  
fulfilment. In these respects Hongkong has  
been from the first most unfortunate. As early  
as 1859 the *Times* wrote:—

"Hongkong is always connected with  
some discredit—internal squabbles. Every  
official's hand is then against his neighbour.  
The Governor has to walk on eggshells or  
quiet elsewhere. The newspaper proprietors  
were, of late, all more or less in prison  
on prosecutions by some one or  
more of the incriminated or incriminating  
officials. A dictator needed a sensible man,  
a man of tact and firmness. We cannot  
be always investigating a scoundrel in a hotel  
where each individual to-day has his dignity  
and a grievance."—*Times*, March 15, 1859.

The present unsatisfactory state of the  
Administration is due in a great measure to a  
hereditary of disorder and lack of system.  
In passing the following criticisms on  
the state of the colony I wish to disclaim  
any intention of making a personal attack  
upon any official; and no one who has  
spent four months in the colony can fail to  
be impressed, as I was, with the fact that in the  
colony I found the Governor absent on leave, the  
administration of the government being in the  
hands of the general staff in the barracks.  
This fact raises a question which I have  
often discussed with colonial Civil servants—  
namely, the advisability of allowing a military  
officer, however competent in his own work,  
to take over the civil administration of a  
colony. On general principles I am always  
opposed to it, and in this opinion I have the  
support of almost every colonial official with  
whom I have discussed the matter—on the  
proper officer to take over the government in  
the absence of the Governor is the Colonial Sec-  
retary, and that in cases where there are special  
reasons why the Colonial Secretary should not be  
allowed to act, the duty should devolve on the  
Chief Justice. The training of a soldier almost  
always adds to the duties of a civil admin-  
istrator; and in Hongkong, where a number  
of vexatious questions exist between the military  
and civil authorities, it seems ill-advised  
to entrust the highest military authority and  
the highest civil authority in the person of one  
official. During the three months immediately  
following my arrival in the colony three  
different gentlemen occupied the post of  
Colonial Secretary, and three different gentle-  
men acted as *Deputy* Colonial Secretary. The reports  
of the *Deputy* Colonial Secretary for 1901 show that  
the attendance included an Acting Attorney-  
General, an Acting Colonial Treasurer, and an  
Acting Director of Public Works. The services  
of the colony have suffered greatly from the  
evils of such appointments, and a system should be  
introduced under which it would not be neces-  
sary to transfer so many officials from one  
department to another whenever a senior official  
goes on leave.

Owing to the fact that there has been no  
official of Hongkong daily charged with the  
preservation of the colonial records or with the  
collection of a suitable library for the Colonial  
Secretary's office and for the Council Chamber,  
there is not collected in any one place a com-  
plete set of the printed records of the colony;  
and although the Council Chamber library con-  
tains a history of Dalmatia and of Montenegro  
and a volume of Greek verses of Shrovetbury  
School, I found it impossible to find a set of  
the colony's *Official Gazette* or with the adminis-  
tration reports of the other Crown colonies. The  
system of indexing the official correspondence  
of the colony is one of utter confusion. There  
appears to be no recognised set of funds  
subdivided into sub-headings under which docu-  
ments could be classified with some approach to  
uniformity, and the result is that a great deal  
of time is wasted in searching for documents  
to which reference becomes necessary from  
time to time.

Two circumstances have contributed very  
largely to the unsatisfactory condition of the  
colonial work of a colonial Government, one the  
inadequate size of the Government offices,  
and the other the employment of a large number  
of junior clerks, Chinese and Portuguese, at  
salaries little better than those paid to  
day labourers. After visiting every colony  
of importance in the British Empire except

those situated in Africa, I can safely say that  
the Hongkong Post Office and Supreme Court  
are housed in the most wretched building ever  
erected for the use of a Government office,  
and that the Colonial Secretary's department,  
the Public Works, and the Registrar-General's  
office are little better off. The Governor,  
happily for himself, has one of the best Govern-  
ment houses to be found among the smaller  
colonies, and, in addition, a charming summer  
residence at the Peak. It should be a  
source of satisfaction to the people of Hongkong  
that at least the Colonial Office has consented to  
the erection of a number of new Government  
offices. The matter of the junior clerks in the  
service is one which will have to be faced if the  
service is to be improved; and there appears to  
be but one satisfactory solution, and that is the  
increased employment of clerks. The service  
is a bad one, a system which has worked  
admirably in the Straits Settlements. It is an  
expensive way of securing efficient colonial  
civil servants, and after the expense has been  
incurred the result will not be satisfactory  
unless the heads of departments set a better  
standard of work than has prevailed hitherto in  
Hongkong. But with the infusion of a more  
vigorous spirit into the administration, and with  
an increase in the number of clerks, these  
faults in the Government which have led to  
serious attempts to secure a change in the  
constitution of the colony should be removed by  
a process of internal reform.

I have laid a good deal of stress on the  
inefficient work of the clerical departments  
of the Government and on defects in the  
machinery of administration for the reason  
that the experience of colonial officials proves  
that, whereas bad work may occasionally be  
done where the general system is good, it is  
the worst occurrence that good work is done  
where the general system is bad. Nothing  
has been said of specific instances of bad work  
in the various departments of the Government  
of Hongkong, because such criticism would  
have involved a direct reflection on the ability  
of individual officials. But two instances may  
be cited in which a grave responsibility has  
rested on senior officials and on their ad-  
visers, and in which the interests of the colony  
have been sacrificed to official dilatoriness.  
In 1848 an outbreak of cholera broke out in  
Hongkong, and from that time on-  
ward the colony has scarcely been free from it.  
Notwithstanding the serious nature of such a  
visit, it is a fact that the Govern-  
ment took the matter thoroughly in hand by en-  
gaging for a report on the subject from Professor  
W. J. Simpson, and a public health and building  
ordinance was drafted by one of Professor  
Simpson's reports and the advice of Mr. Robert  
Chadwick, C.M.G., and of Mr. Francis Clark,  
medical officer of health, some eight years  
after the first outbreak of plague. The other  
instance to which I refer is the water  
supply of the colony. About 20 years ago  
Mr. Robert Chadwick, C.M.G., was called upon  
to make a report on the water supply of Hongkong.  
He submitted a memorandum with a number of  
suggestions, which were only carried out in  
part. During the early part of 1901 the colony  
was threatened with absolute loss of its water  
supply. So grave had the situation become  
that the colony in April that the water was only  
sufficient for half an hour daily, and water  
had to be brought over from Kowloon in boats.  
The suffering produced by a water famine in a  
tropical country can scarcely be imagined by  
anyone who has not witnessed it, and it is one  
of the fiercest duties of the Government to protect  
the people from such a calamity. After  
an interval of 20 years, Mr. Chadwick had to be  
again called to the colony to report on the state  
of the water supply.

The general condition of the administration  
of Hongkong suggests a step, the advisability  
of which cannot have failed to impress itself  
on the minds of all those who are familiar  
with Crown Colony government, the appoint-  
ment, as permanent officials, of two or  
three inspectors of colonies. The duties  
of such officials would be to visit in rotation  
all the Crown Colonies and those of similar  
type, like British Guiana and Jamaica, and to  
investigate the work of the local officials. The  
Colonial Office at present exercises a certain  
supervision over the officials in Crown Colonies;  
but it is a supervision under the great disadvantage  
that its investigations are conducted away  
from the spot and by men who, however good  
may be their ability, have no knowledge from  
personal observation of local conditions. The  
men most suitable for the work of colonial  
inspection would be those who had shown  
marked ability as colonial secretaries in the  
Crown Colonies and in other parts of our  
tropical empire.

those situated in Africa, I can safely say that  
the Hongkong Post Office and Supreme Court  
are housed in the most wretched building ever  
erected for the use of a Government office,  
and that the Colonial Secretary's department,  
the Public Works, and the Registrar-General's  
office are little better off. The Governor,  
happily for himself, has one of the best Govern-  
ment houses to be found among the smaller  
colonies, and, in addition, a charming summer  
residence at the Peak. It should be a  
source of satisfaction to the people of Hongkong  
that at least the Colonial Office has consented to  
the erection of a number of new Government  
offices. The matter of the junior clerks in the  
service is one which will have to be faced if the  
service is to be improved; and there appears to  
be but one satisfactory solution, and that is the  
increased employment of clerks. The service  
is a bad one, a system which has worked  
admirably in the Straits Settlements. It is an  
expensive way of securing efficient colonial  
civil servants, and after the expense has been  
incurred the result will not be satisfactory  
unless the heads of departments set a better  
standard of work than has prevailed hitherto in  
Hongkong. But with the infusion of a more  
vigorous spirit into the administration, and with  
an increase in the number of clerks, these  
faults in the Government which have led to  
serious attempts to secure a change in the  
constitution of the colony should be removed by  
a process of internal reform.

I have laid a good deal of stress on the  
inefficient work of the clerical departments  
of the Government and on defects in the  
machinery of administration for the reason  
that the experience of colonial officials proves  
that, whereas bad work may occasionally be  
done where the general system is good, it is  
the worst occurrence that good work is done  
where the general system is bad. Nothing  
has been said of specific instances of bad work  
in the various departments of the Government  
of Hongkong, because such criticism would  
have involved a direct reflection on the ability  
of individual officials. But two instances may  
be cited in which a grave responsibility has  
rested on senior officials and on their ad-  
visers, and in which the interests of the colony  
have been sacrificed to official dilatoriness.  
In 1848 an outbreak of cholera broke out in  
Hongkong, and from that time on-  
ward the colony has scarcely been free from it.  
Notwithstanding the serious nature of such a  
visit, it is a fact that the Govern-  
ment took the matter thoroughly in hand by en-  
gaging for a report on the subject from Professor  
W. J. Simpson, and a public health and building  
ordinance was drafted by one of Professor  
Simpson's reports and the advice of Mr. Robert  
Chadwick, C.M.G., and of Mr. Francis Clark,  
medical officer of health, some eight years  
after the first outbreak of plague. The other  
instance to which I refer is the water  
supply of the colony. About 20 years ago  
Mr. Robert Chadwick, C.M.G., was called upon  
to make a report on the water supply of Hongkong.  
He submitted a memorandum with a number of  
suggestions, which were only carried out in  
part. During the early part of 1901 the colony  
was threatened with absolute loss of its water  
supply. So grave had the situation become  
that the colony in April that the water was only  
sufficient for half an hour daily, and water  
had to be brought over from Kowloon in boats.  
The suffering produced by a water famine in a  
tropical country can scarcely be imagined by  
anyone who has not witnessed it, and it is one  
of the fiercest duties of the Government to protect  
the people from such a calamity. After  
an interval of 20 years, Mr. Chadwick had to be  
again called to the colony to report on the state  
of the water supply.

The general condition of the administration  
of Hongkong suggests a step, the advisability  
of which cannot have failed to impress itself  
on the minds of all those who are familiar  
with Crown Colony government, the appoint-  
ment, as permanent officials, of two or  
three inspectors of colonies. The duties  
of such officials would be to visit in rotation  
all the Crown Colonies and those of similar  
type, like British Guiana and Jamaica, and to  
investigate the work of the local officials. The  
Colonial Office at present exercises a certain  
supervision over the officials in Crown Colonies;  
but it is a supervision under the great disadvantage  
that its investigations are conducted away  
from the spot and by men who, however good  
may be their ability, have no knowledge from  
personal observation of local conditions. The  
men most suitable for the work of colonial  
inspection would be those who had shown  
marked ability as colonial secretaries in the  
Crown Colonies and in other parts of our  
tropical empire.

The general condition of the administration  
of Hongkong suggests a step, the advisability  
of which cannot have failed to impress itself  
on the minds of all those who are familiar  
with Crown Colony government, the appoint-  
ment, as permanent officials, of two or  
three inspectors of colonies. The duties  
of such officials would be to visit in rotation  
all the Crown Colonies and those of similar  
type, like British Guiana and Jamaica, and to  
investigate the work of the local officials. The  
Colonial Office at present exercises a certain  
supervision over the officials in Crown Colonies;  
but it is a supervision under the great disadvantage  
that its investigations are conducted away  
from the spot and by men who, however good  
may be their ability, have no knowledge from  
personal observation of local conditions. The  
men most suitable for the work of colonial  
inspection would be those who had shown  
marked ability as colonial secretaries in the  
Crown Colonies and in other parts of our  
tropical empire.

The general condition of the administration  
of Hongkong suggests a step, the advisability  
of which cannot have failed to impress itself  
on the minds of all those who are familiar  
with Crown Colony government, the appoint-  
ment, as permanent officials, of two or  
three inspectors of colonies. The duties  
of such officials would be to visit in rotation  
all the Crown Colonies and those of similar  
type, like British Guiana and Jamaica, and to  
investigate the work of the local officials. The  
Colonial Office at present exercises a certain  
supervision over the officials in Crown Colonies;  
but it is a supervision under the great disadvantage  
that its investigations are conducted away  
from the spot and by men who, however good  
may be their ability, have no knowledge from  
personal observation of local conditions. The  
men most suitable for the work of colonial  
inspection would be those who had shown  
marked ability as colonial secretaries in the  
Crown Colonies and in other parts of our  
tropical empire.

The general condition of the administration  
of Hongkong suggests a step, the advisability  
of which cannot have failed to impress itself  
on the minds of all those who are familiar  
with Crown Colony government, the appoint-  
ment, as permanent officials, of two or  
three inspectors of colonies. The duties  
of such officials would be to visit in rotation  
all the Crown Colonies and those of similar  
type, like British Guiana and Jamaica, and to  
investigate the work of the local officials. The  
Colonial Office at present exercises a certain  
supervision over the officials in Crown Colonies;  
but it is a supervision under the great disadvantage  
that its investigations are conducted away  
from the spot and by men who, however good  
may be their ability, have no knowledge from  
personal observation of local conditions. The  
men most suitable for the work of colonial  
inspection would be those who had shown  
marked ability as colonial secretaries in the  
Crown Colonies and in other parts of our  
tropical empire.

The general condition of the administration  
of Hongkong suggests a step, the advisability  
of which cannot have failed to impress itself  
on the minds of all those who are familiar  
with Crown Colony government, the appoint-  
ment, as permanent officials, of two or  
three inspectors of colonies. The duties  
of such officials would be to visit in rotation  
all the Crown Colonies and those of similar  
type, like British Guiana and Jamaica, and to  
investigate the work of the local officials. The  
Colonial Office at present exercises a certain  
supervision over the officials in Crown Colonies;  
but it is a supervision under the great disadvantage  
that its investigations are conducted away  
from the spot and by men who, however good  
may be their ability, have no knowledge from  
personal observation of local conditions. The  
men most suitable for the work of colonial  
inspection would be those who had shown  
marked ability as colonial secretaries in the  
Crown Colonies and in other parts of our  
tropical empire.

The general condition of the administration  
of Hongkong suggests a step, the advisability  
of which cannot have failed to impress itself  
on the minds of all those who are familiar  
with Crown Colony government, the appoint-  
ment, as permanent officials, of two or  
three inspectors of colonies. The duties  
of such officials would be to visit in rotation  
all the Crown Colonies and those of similar  
type, like British Guiana and Jamaica, and to  
investigate the work of the local officials. The  
Colonial Office at present exercises a certain  
supervision over the officials in Crown Colonies;  
but it is a supervision under the great disadvantage  
that its investigations are conducted away  
from the spot and by men who, however good  
may be their ability, have no knowledge from  
personal observation of local conditions. The  
men most suitable for the work of colonial  
inspection would be those who had shown  
marked ability as colonial secretaries in the  
Crown Colonies and in other parts of our  
tropical empire.

The general condition of the administration  
of Hongkong suggests a step, the advisability  
of which cannot have failed to impress itself  
on the minds of all those who are familiar  
with Crown Colony government, the appoint-  
ment, as permanent officials, of two or  
three inspectors of colonies. The duties  
of such officials would be to visit in rotation  
all the Crown Colonies and those of similar  
type, like British Guiana and Jamaica, and to  
investigate the work of the local officials. The  
Colonial Office at present exercises a certain  
supervision over the officials in Crown Colonies;  
but it is a supervision under the great disadvantage  
that its investigations are conducted away  
from the spot and by men who, however good  
may be their ability, have no knowledge from  
personal observation of local conditions. The  
men most suitable for the work of colonial  
inspection would be those who had shown  
marked ability as colonial secretaries in the  
Crown Colonies and in other parts of our  
tropical empire.

The general condition of the administration  
of Hongkong suggests a step, the advisability  
of which cannot have failed to impress itself  
on the minds of all those who are familiar  
with Crown Colony government, the appoint-  
ment, as permanent officials, of two or  
three inspectors of colonies. The duties  
of such officials would be to visit in rotation  
all the Crown Colonies and those of similar  
type, like British Guiana and Jamaica, and to  
investigate the work of the local officials. The  
Colonial Office at present exercises a certain  
supervision over the officials in Crown Colonies







\_\_\_\_\_



